

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

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OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
STATISTICS

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit, herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada the Annual Report of the Department of Health, being for the year ended March 31, 1922.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. S. BELAND,
Minister of Health.

OTTAWA, August 28, 1922.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Quarantine Service..	5
Immigration Medical Service..	11
Marine Hospitals Service..	16
Venereal Disease Control..	23
Housing..	25
Opium and Narcotic Drugs..	32
Proprietary or Patent Medicines..	35
Division of Medical Research..	36
Child Welfare Division..	36
Food and Drug Laboratories..	39
Financial Statement..	44

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

OTTAWA, August 21, 1922.

Honourable H. S. BÉLAND, M.D.,
Minister of Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of Health for the year ended March 31, 1922, under the following headings:—

1. Quarantine Service.
2. Immigration Medical Service.
3. Marine Hospitals Service.
4. Venereal Disease Control.
5. Housing.
6. Opium and Narcotic Drugs.
7. Proprietary or Patent Medicines.
8. Division of Medical Research.
9. Child Welfare.
10. Food and Drug Laboratories.
11. Financial Statement.

(1) QUARANTINE SERVICE

During the fiscal year 1921-22 Quarantine Stations were kept in operation at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Chatham, N.B. (Middle Island); Halifax, N.S. (Lawlor's Island); Louisburg, N.S.; North Sydney, N.S.; Quebec, Que. (Grosse Isle); St. John, N.B. (Partridge Island); and Victoria, B.C. (William Head).

The total number of vessels which reported at the various stations was 1,703 and the number of persons examined 322,238, made up as follows:—

Passengers	{ 1st class..	19,090	
	{ 2nd class..	48,459	
	{ Steerage..	97,892	
			165,441
Crews..			156,371
Cattlemen..			249
Stowaways..			165
Distressed seamen..			12
Total..			322,238

DISTRIBUTION OF VESSELS AND PERSONS INSPECTED

Stations	Vessels	Persons (Passengers, Crews, etc.)
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Nil	Nil
Chatham, N.B.	9	197
Halifax, N.S.	293	66,248
Louisburg, N.S.	18	587
North Sydney, N.S.	189	6,753
Quebec, Que.	702	136,028
St. John, N.B.	239	54,182
Victoria, B.C.	253	58,243
Total	1,703	322,238

—	Chatham	Halifax	Louisburg	N. Sydney	Quebec	St. John	Victoria	Total
1st Class		6,510		44	3,911	1,331	7,294	19,090
2nd Class		10,882			29,054	5,434	3,089	48,459
Steerage		22,411			46,894	11,216	17,371	97,892
Crew	197	26,395	577	6,697	55,815	36,201	30,489	156,371
Cattlemen					249			249
Stowaways		43	5	12	105			165
Distressed Seamen		7	5					12
Total	197	66,248	537	6,753	135,028	54,182	53,243	322,238

The total number of admissions to the quarantine hospitals during the year was 609, distributed as follows:—

Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Nil
Chatham, N.B.	Nil
Halifax, N.S.	39
Louisburg, N.S.	Nil
North Sydney, N.S.	Nil
Quebec, P.Q.	442
St. John, N.B.	82
Victoria, B.C.	47
Total	610

Of these 610 hospital admissions, 247 were patients; the remaining 363 were contacts or persons accompanying the sick. Tables follow showing the distribution by stations of hospital cases, also their classification by disease.

The total number of days in hospital was 7,065, viz., 3,134 for the sick and 3,931 for the contacts, etc.

Of the graver quarantinable diseases, one case of smallpox was landed at the Partridge Island Station, St. John, with four contacts; and at Quebec, three cases of typhus fever among the crew of the ss. *Oristano* were landed at the Grosse Isle Station, together with a number of contacts, none of whom, however, developed the disease. The three positive cases were found to be of a mild character, and were released as cured three weeks after landing. The smallpox case landed at the Partridge Island Station ended fatally; the four contacts, however, did not develop the disease and were discharged from quarantine as soon as the period of incubation had expired.

At the William Head Station, B.C., smallpox occurred in two instances, viz:—

(1) In December, 1921, the ss. *Canadian Highlander* arrived, reporting that a member of the crew had died at sea the day before with malignant smallpox. The body was brought ashore and buried in the quarantine cemetery. The entire crew was bathed and vaccinated and the immediate contacts, and all who could not show

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

evidence of recent successful vaccination, were detained. These numbered twenty-one, all of British nationality, seventeen of whom were released as soon as evidence of successful vaccination appeared, the remaining four being kept for the full period of fourteen days.

Following fumigation of infected quarters the ship was allowed to proceed.

(2) On March 14, 1922, the ss. *Empress of Russia* arrived at William Head from Japan and reported that one case of smallpox had been taken ashore at Kobe on March 3, in consequence of which five persons were brought ashore at William Head and detained as contacts, viz., one British and four Chinese. These could not show any satisfactory evidence of vaccination, and were kept in quarantine for twenty-four hours, thus complying with the regulations governing such cases.

No other major quarantinable diseases were met with during the year.

At Grosse Isle Quarantine Station fifteen cases of measles and two cases of chickenpox developed among the contacts. Two cases of cross-infection are reported. These cases were admitted to hospital as scarlet fever contacts, but developed measles twenty-four and twenty-seven days respectively after admission.

No secondary cases developed at Lawlor's Island Station, Halifax.

The quarantine officer at St. John reports that there were no secondary cases among the contacts or of cross-infection developed from exposure after admission to the hospital. One case of measles developed among the contacts five days after admission, and was therefore the result of exposure prior to landing.

At William Head a secondary case of measles occurred among the contacts one day after landing at the station, and was therefore not due to exposure subsequent to leaving the vessel.

Two deaths occurred during the year, namely, one at St. John from smallpox, and one at Halifax from whooping cough.

In the autumn of 1921 the old Rockhead Immigration Detention Hospital at Halifax was equipped as an emergency quarantine detention building, with a hospital unit.

There were two deaths from among the personnel of the Lawlor's Island Station during the fiscal year, namely, Dr. N. E. MacKay, the superintendent, and William D. Logan, station engineer.

During the year, 149 persons were vaccinated in accordance with the quarantine regulations, as follows:—

Quebec..	10
St. John..	113
Victoria..	26
Total..	149

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CASES

Station	Sick	Days in hospital	Contacts and persons accompanying sick	Days in hospital	Total persons in hospital	Total days in hospital
Halifax.....	19	387	20	381	39	768
Quebec.....	179	1,972	263	2,585	442	4,557
St. John.....	41	682	41	640	82	1,322
Victoria.....	8	93	39	325	47	418
Total.....	247	3,134	363	3,931	610	7,065

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL CASES BY DISEASE

Diseases	Patients	Days in hospital	Contacts and persons accompanying sick	Days in hospital	Total days in hospital
Adenitis.....	1	6			6
Bronchitis.....	1	16	1	16	32
Broncho-pneumonia.....	3	54	4	40	94
Cerebral spinal meningitis.....	1	32	1	32	64
Chickenpox.....	11	164	21	240	404
Dermatitis.....	3	30	5	50	80
Diphtheria.....	8	124	8	46	70
Dysentery.....	1	18	2	36	54
Enteric fever.....	3	133			133
Erysipelas.....	6	45	5	34	79
German measles.....	2	12	5	24	36
Influenza.....	7	81	3	27	108
Measles.....	108	1,507	176	2,022	3,529
Mumps.....	13	125	28	270	395
Observation.....	26	144	37	152	296
Pediculosis.....	28	95	8	28	123
Psoriasis.....	1	7			7
Scarlet fever.....	11	405	19	597	1,002
Smallpox.....	1	4	30	240	244
Tonsilitis.....	3	22	3	23	45
Typhus fever.....	3	63			63
Whooping cough.....	6	47	7	54	101
Totals.....	247	3,134	363	3,931	7,065

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES BY STATIONS

MEASLES

Stations	Sick	Hospital Days	Contacts, etc.	Hospital Days	Total days in hospital
Halifax.....	4	80	2	41	121
Quebec.....	77	1,003	136	1,488	2,491
St. John.....	21	356	25	340	696
Victoria.....	6	68	13	153	221
Total.....	108	1,507	176	2,022	3,529

MUMPS

Halifax.....	1	9	3	27	36
Quebec.....	11	112	25	243	355
Victoria.....	1	4			4
Total.....	13	125	28	270	395

OBSERVATION

Halifax.....	1	2			2
Quebec.....	25	142	37	152	294
Total.....	26	144	37	152	296

DIPHTHERIA

Quebec.....	3	44	7	33	77
St. John.....	5	80	1	13	93
Total.....	8	124	8	46	170

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES BY STATIONS—*Continued*

• ERYSIPELAS

Stations	Sick	Hospital days	Contacts, etc.	Hospital days	Total days in hospital
Quebec.....	5	40	5	34	74
St. John.....	1	5	5
Total.....	6	45	5	34	79

GERMAN MEASLES

Quebec.....	2	12	5	24	36
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ENTERIC FEVER

Quebec.....	3	133	133
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SCARLET FEVER

Halifax.....	3	141	6	197	338
Quebec.....	4	124	7	237	361
St. John.....	4	140	6	163	303
Total.....	11	405	19	597	1,002

SMALLPOX

St. John.....	1	4	4	68	72
Victoria.....	.....	.....	26	172	172
Total.....	1	4	30	240	244

TONSILITIS

Quebec.....	2	16	3	23	39
St. John.....	1	6	6
Total.....	3	22	3	23	45

TYPHUS FEVER

Quebec.....	3	63	63
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WHOOPIING COUGH

Halifax.....	6	47	7	54	101
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INFLUENZA

Halifax.....	2	46	46
Quebec.....	3	27	3	27	54
St. John.....	2	8	8
Total.....	7	81	3	27	108

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES BY STATIONS—*Concluded*

CHICKENPOX

Stations	Sick	Hospital Days	Contracts, etc.	Hospital Days	Total days in hospital
Halifax.....	1	30	1	30	60
Quebec.....	9	113	20	210	323
Victoria.....	1	21			21
Total.....	11	164	21	240	404

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS

Halifax.....	1	32	1	32	64
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ADENITIS

St. John.....	1	6			6
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BRONCHITIS

St. John.....	1	16	1	16	32
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PSORIASIS

St. John.....	1	7			7
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BRONCHO PNEUMONIA

St. John.....	3	54	4	40	94
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DERMATITIS

Quebec.....	3	30	5	50	80
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DYSENTERY

Quebec.....	1	18	2	36	54
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PEDICULOSIS

Quebec.....	28	95	8	28	123
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

LEPER STATIONS

Lazaretto, Tracadie, N.B.—At the close of the fiscal year there were ten patients at this Lazaretto, five males and five females; the lowest number since the station was opened. No new cases were admitted during the year. General health conditions are reported by Dr. Langis, the Medical Superintendent, to have been fairly good. Three deaths occurred during the year, namely, a male aged 67 in the last stage of mixed leprosy; a female aged 54, a paralytic for years, from congestion of the lungs; the third a male, aged 64, who in the course of a common cold, developed pneumonia.

Dr. Langis reports that during the year, through the courtesy of the Surgeon Director of the Leprosy Investigation Station at Honolulu, he received a supply of the mixed ethyl esters of the fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil, plus 2 per cent iodine, for intramuscular injection, accompanied by a letter from which the following is an extract:—

“There is no charge for the material, as the United States is not manufacturing it for commercial gain. We are interested in alleviating leprosy in the world at large more particularly in the United States and its possessions. However, I would look upon your institution in the same light as those of the United States, inasmuch as you are only a short distance from our border, and anything which will contribute to health conditions in Canada cannot help but contribute to those in the United States also.”

Dr. Langis states that this preparation is being used with marked success, and is the best medicine so far used at the station in the treatment of leprosy. The generosity and kindness expressed in the above-quoted letter is gratefully acknowledged both by Dr. Langis and by the Department.

Dr. Langis concludes his report by paying a tribute to the Religieuses Hospitalieres de St. Joseph. “Thanks,” he says, “to their energetic, self-denying and tender-hearted co-operation, every member of our small colony of lepers is a contented patient.”

Lazaretto, D'Arcy Island, B.C.—This leper colony is situated on D'Arcy Island, about 30 miles from the William Head Quarantine Station, and is under the superintendency of the medical officer of that station. There are at present five lepers at this Lazaretto, all Chinese. One patient was released during the year as showing no clinical or bacteriological evidences of the disease. The remaining cases show signs of improvement under the chaulmoogra oil treatment. A new case, that of a Chinaman, was admitted on March 31, the last day of the fiscal year, and is included in the number noted above.

In addition to the five Chinese lepers at D'Arcy Island, one other case of leprosy is being treated at the William Head Quarantine Station, namely, a Russian Hebrew. This case was discovered at Winnipeg in the autumn of 1921, and prompt arrangements were made to have him removed to isolated quarters at the quarantine station. The acting medical superintendent reports that this man's condition has already greatly improved under the treatment being administered.

(2) IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, immigrant passengers, etc., to the number of 63,990 were examined by officers of the Immigration Medical Service at the Atlantic and Pacific ports for the purpose of detecting physical or mental diseases or defects, in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act. This number compared with 109,529 for the previous year, shows a decrease of 45,539.

The total number of immigrants "certified" as coming within the "prohibited classes" enumerated in the respective subsections of section 3 of the Immigration Act is as follows:—

Subsection (a)	Persons mentally defective.. . . .	36
" (b)	Persons having loathsome or contagious disease.. .	46
" (c)	Persons physically defective.. . . .	608
" (f)	Persons who from a medical point of view are likely to become public charges.. . . .	6
" (k)	Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. .	4
" (m)	Persons mentally or physically defective, not included within any of the foregoing classes.. . . .	36
Total "Certified".. . . .		736

A detailed statement follows showing, by ports, the specific diseases or defects for which "certified."

Immigrant passengers who on arrival required medical or surgical treatment were detained in hospital to the number of 358. A detailed statement follows showing, by ports, the causes for which detained.

Of the immigrant passengers detained on arrival for further medical examination than could be afforded during line inspection, the condition of 170 was found to be negative and they were immediately released. A statement follows showing the number by ports.

In addition to those "certified," immigrants to the number of 722 were found to have minor defects, which while not sufficient to bring them within the "prohibited classes" enumerated in section 3 of the Immigration Act, were noted on individual record cards and filed for future reference. A statement follows showing the number by ports.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS, ETC., MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT OCEAN PORTS

Quebec.. . . .	41,256
St. John.. . . .	8,964
Halifax.. . . .	7,440
Montreal.. . . .	797
North Sydney.. . . .	394
Sydney.. . . .	120
Vancouver.. . . .	1,628
Victoria.. . . .	1,538
United States ports (New York, Boston and Portland).. . . .	1,853
Total.. . . .	63,990

IMMIGRANTS "CERTIFIED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

SUBSECTION (A)—MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Disability	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Montreal	North Sydney	Total
Idiots.	1			1		2
Imbeciles	1					1
Feeble-minded . .	24	1		1	1	27
Epileptics. . . .		1				1
Insane.	4		1			5
Total	30	2	1	2	1	36

SUBSECTION (K)—PERSONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY

Quebec.....	3
Halifax.....	1
Total.....	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS "CERTIFIED" AS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Race	Idiocy	Imbecility	Feeble-minded	Epilepsy	Insane	Constitutional Pseudo-epileptic Infancy	Total
British	2		26		3	4	35
French					1		1
Hebrew			1		1		2
Italian				1			1
Roumanian		1					1
Total	2	1	27	1	5	4	40

SUBSECTION (B)—PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LOATHSOME OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Montreal	Victoria	Vancouver	Total
Favus of scalp	1						1
Gonorrhoea	1			1	3		5
Ringworm of hair	2	1					3
Ringworm of scalp	1	9			1		11
Syphilis	2				1	1	4
Trachoma	4	5	2	1			12
Tubercular Aleritis						1	1
Tubercular sores of neck		1					1
Tubercular granetaty	3			2			5
Total.....	20	13	2	4	5	2	46

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS "CERTIFIED" AS HAVING LOATHSOME OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Race	Favus	Gonorrhoea	Ringworm	Syphilis	Trachoma	Tuber-culosis	Total
American					1		1
Belgian					1		1
British	1	3		1		2	13
Chinese		2	1	2	1	1	7
Hebrew		1	7	1	6	3	18
Japanese		1					1
Polish					3	1	4
Syrian		1					1
Total.....	1	8	14	4	12	7	46

SUBSECTION C -PERSONS PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—"LIABLE TO BECOME A PUBLIC CHARGE"

Defects	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Victoria	total
Ankylosis..		1	4		5
Asthma..	1				1
Acromegaly..			1		1
Amputated members..	24	4	2		30
Anaemia..	1		1		2
Blindness, partial	2	7			9
Blindness, total	1		2		3
Bright's disease..				1	1
Bronchitis, chronic..	2	1	2		5
Cardiac hypertrophy....			3		3
Chorea	1				1
Cleft palate	4				4
Curvature of spine..	24	1	3		28
Club foot	2	1			3
Deafness and dumbness	4	2	3		9
Deafness (total)..	18	7			25
Deafness (partial)....	54				54
Disordered action of heart	5				5
Dislocated hip	7	1			8
Dwarfed and deformed..	3				3
Emphyma....			1		1
Emphysema of lungs (chronic)	1				1
Flat foot..	1		1		2
General debility	2				2
General debility and anaemia.	2				2
Genu valgum	1				1
Goitre (simple)	2				2
Goitre (Exophthalmic)	1				1
Hernia..	53	3	10		66
Hysteria..	1				1
Hydrocele	3				3
Impaired members....		17	13		30
Impediment of speech.....	10	1			11
Incontinence of urine (chronic)	1				1
Infantile paralysis			1		1
Lack of physical development...	2		2		4
Lameness		12			12
Locomotor ataxia				1	1
Loss of power of member (partial)...	113				113
Nervous debility....			1		1
Paralysis (partial)	11	3			14
Paralysis (agitans).....	1				1
Paraplegia	1		1		2
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis...			1		1
Premature senility	13	4	2		19
Poor physique.	1				1
Psoriasis..	1				1
Rickets..	5		2		7
Rheumatism (chronic)	11				11
Sciatica..	1				1
Shell shock			2		2
Senility...		2			2
Synovitis (chronic)...	2				2
Torticollis (spasmodic)...	1				1
Valvular disease of heart	11	5	3	1	20
Varicosele and Varicose Veins	1				1
Varicose ulcer...	1				1
Varicose veins	5		1		6
Vision defective..	56		3		59
Total.....	468	72	65	3	608

SUBSECTION (J)—PERSONS WHO FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW ARE LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES

Cause	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Total
Illegitimate pregnancy.....	3	1	2	6

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

SUBSECTION (M)—MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—AFFECTING ABILITY TO EARN A LIVING

Defects	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Total
Mentally defective..	5			5
Mentally and physically defective..	5			5
Physically defective.....	2	8	16	26
Total..	12	8	16	36

IMMIGRANTS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL OR SURGICAL TREATMENT AND SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED AS CURED OR FIT TO TRAVEL

Cause	Quebec	St. John	Halifax	Montreal	Van-couver	Victoria	Total
Abscess..	4		8				12
Acute indigestion			1				1
Anaemia...					1		1
Appendicitis..	2			1			3
Articular rheumatism					1		1
Broncho-pneumonia	1						1
Bronchitis .	1						1
Burns.....	1		1				2
Cardiac failure.....	X-1						1
Cellulitis	1		1		1		3
Conjunctivitis.....	12	1	3	1	16	19	52
Childbirth..	15		2				17
Convulsions..	1						1
Cerebral meningitis..						X-1	1
Corneal ulcer	1						1
Cyst (Meibomian)					2		2
Debility..					1		1
Dermatitis..	6	1					7
Diphtheria	2						2
Dislocated elbow .	1						1
Eczema..	4		2		1		7
Endometritis . .					1		1
Enteritis..	1						1
Fractured elbow joint			1				1
Fractured patella	1						1
Gonorrhoea..						1	1
Impetigo	19	3	4		2		28
Influenza			5				5
Ingrown toe nail	1						1
Insomnia				1			1
Intestinal perforation..	X 1						1
Infected arm	1						1
Infected lip .	1						1
Lacerated breast..			1				1
Mumps	1						1
Myalgia			1				1
Periosteitis	2						2
Peritonitis			X-1				1
Pharyngitis..	1						1
Pleurisy .	1						1
Phlegmon	2						2
Pneumonia.....	3			1			4
Purpura haemorrhagica....						X-1	1
Pyorrhoea					1		1
Otitis Media..	3		2				5
Ringworm.....	1	6	1	1		1	10
Scabies .	9					114	123
Sprained ankle..	1						1
Stomatitis					1		1
Sycosis barbae .	1						1
Tonsillitis	6		2				8
Trachoma .		3		5	1		9
Traumatic arthritis.....	1			1			1
Varicose ulcers				1			1
Whooping cough .			2				2
Wounds (various)	2						2
Valvular disease of heart.....	X-1					1	2
Total.....	113	14	38	11	29	138	343

X—Died.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

IMMIGRANTS DETAINED FOR FURTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND
SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED AS NEGATIVE

Quebec.. . . .	100
St. John.. . . .	24
Halifax.. . . .	25
Montreal.. . . .	16
Vancouver.. . . .	2
Total	170

IMMIGRANTS "RECORDED" FOR MINOR MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Quebec.. . . .	485
St. John.. . . .	96
Halifax.. . . .	141
Total.. . . .	722

(3) MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The administration of this branch of the public service was transferred from the Department of Marine to the Department of Health on November 1, 1919.

Under the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act), sick mariners' dues of 2 cents per ton, net or registered tonnage, are levied on every vessel entering any port in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, from a foreign port or a port not within the same province. The officers and seamen of fishing vessels not registered in Canada do not pay dues, nor participate in the benefits accruing therefrom, but fishing vessels registered in Canada may pay these dues and participate in the benefits.

The Act does not apply to the province of Ontario; therefore, no sick mariners' dues are collected from that province.

In consideration of the payment of these sick mariners' dues, sick, injured or distressed mariners employed on vessels on which said duty has been paid, are entitled to free and gratuitous treatment. The expenditure for such treatment is defrayed out of the appropriation voted by Parliament for that purpose.

During the fiscal year 1921-22, the Department of Health operated two marine hospitals, one at Sydney and the other at Lunenburg, in the province of Nova Scotia. The marine hospital at Douglstown, N.B., was closed during the year and arrangements made with the Hotel-Dieu, Chatham, for the treatment of all sick mariners arriving at that port and vicinity.

During the year 1921-22, the following hospitals have looked after the treatment of sick and distressed mariners at contract rates with the department:—

*Nova Scotia—**Halifax—*

Victoria General Hospital.

City Health Board Hospital (Contagious diseases).

Pictou—Pictou Cottage Hospital.

North Sydney—Hamilton Memorial Hospital.

New Glasgow—Aberdeen Hospital.

Antigonish—St. Martha's Hospital.

Windsor—Payzant Memorial Hospital.

Amherst—Highland View Hospital.

Springhill—Springhill Cottage Hospital.

Yarmouth—Yarmouth Hospital.

Kentville—Nova Scotia Sanatorium (Tubercular patients).

Glace Bay—St. Joseph's Hospital.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

New Brunswick—

Bathurst—James Dunn Hospital.
 Campbellton—Hotel-Dieu Hospital.
 Chatham—Hotel-Dieu.
 Moncton—Moncton Hospital.
 St. Stephens—Chipman Memorial.
 St. John—
 General Public Hospital.
 City Health Board Hospital (Contagious diseases).
 River Glade—Jordan Memorial Sanatorium (Tubercular patients).

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown—
 Charlottetown Hospital.
 Prince Edward Island Hospital.
 Summerside—Prince County Hospital.

Quebec—

Chicoutimi—Hotel-Dieu St. Valier.
 Levis—Hotel-Dieu.
 Montreal—
 Montreal General Hospital.
 Notre Dame Hospital.
 Hotel-Dieu.
 Royal Victoria Hospital.
 St. Paul's (Contagious diseases).
 Alexandra Hospital (Contagious diseases).

Quebec—

Jeffery Hale's Hospital.
 Hotel-Dieu
 Sorel—Hôpital Général.
 Three Rivers—St. Joseph's Hospital.
 St. Jean—Hôpital St. Jean.

British Columbia—

Anyox—General Hospital.
 Chemainus—General Hospital.
 Ladysmith—General Hospital.
 Nanaimo—Nanaimo Hospital.
 New Westminster—
 Royal Columbian Hospital.
 St. Mary's Hospital.
 Ocean Falls—Ocean Falls Hospital
 Prince Rupert—General Hospital.
 Ocean Falls—Ocean Falls Hospital.
 Prince Rupert—General Hospital.
 Union Bay—Cumberland Hospital.
 Vancouver—
 Vancouver General Hospital.
 St. Paul's Hospital.
 Victoria—
 St. Joseph's Hospital.
 City Isolation Hospital (Contagious diseases).

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

Where there is no marine or designated hospital, the collector of customs makes best provision for the treatment of sick mariners at private residences or public boarding houses.

During the year 1921-22, the number of sick and injured mariners treated in the service was 2,035, with the following distribution:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SEAMEN TREATED AT EACH PORT, AND NUMBER OF DAYS HOSPITAL OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE TREATMENT

Port	Number of Seamen	Days' Treatment
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>		
Abbotts Harbour..	1	14
Advocate Harbour..	Nil	
Annapolis Royal..	Nil	
Apple River..	2	
Arichat..	6	35
Barrington..	2	
Barton..	Nil	
Bear River..	3	
Bridgetown..	3	
Bridgewater..	1	18
Canning..	1	
Canso..	14	127
Cheticamp..	27	
Clark's Harbour..	4	21
Digby..	42	7
Freeport..	5	
Gabarus..	1	
Glace Bay..	Nil	
<i>Halifax—</i>		
Victoria General..	151	3,343
Infirmery..	1	32
Mader Hospital..	1	21
City Hospital..	5	
Hantsport..	8	
Ingramport..	1	
Kentville..	1	271
Kingsport..	5	
La Have..	11	
Little Bass River..	1	
Liverpool..	39	361
Lockeport..	24	159
Louisburg..	3	4
Lunenburg..	6	135
Mahone Bay..	4	
Margaree..	5	
Margaretsville..	2	14
Meteghan..	5	137
North Sydney..	80	208
Parrsboro..	7	
Pictou..	31	424
Point Tupper, Port Mulgrave, Hawkesbury and Hastings..	14	2
Port Greville..	3	
Port Hood..	3	
Port Latour..	Nil	
Port Morien..	3	
Port Mouton..	1	8
Port Wade..	1	58
Pubnico..	11	
Pugwash..	1	
Sandy Cove..	3	14
Shelburne..	13	4
Sherbrooke..	1	
Springhill..	2	56
St. Peters..	4	
Sydney..	54	2,619
Sydney Mines..	1	
Weymouth..	5	
Windsor..	11	133
Yarmouth..	98	902
Total..	232	9,127

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SEAMEN TREATED AT EACH PORT, ETC.—*Continued*

Port	Number of Seamen	Days' Treatment
<i>New Brunswick—</i>		
Alma and Albert.. . . .	2	
Bathurst.. . . .	12	67
Beaver Harbour.. . . .	2	48
Campbellton.. . . .	14	63
Caraget.. . . .	2	
Chatham.. . . .	8	218
Dalhousie.. . . .	Nil	
Grand Harbour.. . . .	2	
Hillsboro.. . . .	1	
Moncton.. . . .	1	
North Head.. . . .	3	
Port Elgin.. . . .	1	54
River Glade.. . . .	1	332
Richibucto.. . . .	Nil	
St. Andrews.. . . .	1	
St. Georges.. . . .	1	
Shediac.. . . .	Nil	
Shippegan.. . . .	3	
St. John—		
General Public Hospital.. . . .	147	2,008
Infirmary, Mission Society.. . . .	1	32
County Hospital.. . . .	3	209
City.. . . .	3	
St. Stephens.. . . .	2	
Total.. . . .	210	3,031
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>		
Alberton.. . . .	2	
Charlottetown—		
P.E.I. Hospital.. . . .	8	459
Charlottetown Hospital.. . . .	6	243
Crapaud.. . . .	1	
Georgetown.. . . .	2	
Montague.. . . .	3	24
Murray Harbour.. . . .	5	
Summerside.. . . .	6	53
Souris.. . . .	13	6
Tignish.. . . .	2	
Total.. . . .	48	785
<i>Quebec—</i>		
Batiscau.. . . .	1	
Chicoutimi.. . . .	4	340
Gaspé.. . . .	3	
Harrington.. . . .	1	28
Lachine.. . . .	1	32
Lévis.. . . .	12	135
Magdalen Islands.. . . .	1	
Matane.. . . .	1	
Montreal—		
Notre Dame.. . . .	130	1,674
General Hospital.. . . .	431	3,555
Royal Victoria.. . . .	16	427
St. Paul's.. . . .	1	11
Alexandra.. . . .	1	4
Paspebiac.. . . .	1	
Port Alfred.. . . .	6	
Quebec—		
Hotel Dieu.. . . .	16	229
Jeffery Hale's.. . . .	24	442
Civic Hospital.. . . .	1	5
Seven Islands.. . . .	2	10
Sorel.. . . .	3	14
St. Johns.. . . .	9	
Tadoussac.. . . .	11	202
Three Rivers.. . . .	8	5
Total.. . . .	689	7,213

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SEAMEN TREATED AT EACH PORT, ETC.—*Concluded*

Port	Number of Seamen	Days' Treatment
<i>British Columbia—</i>		
Bella Bella..	1	
Chemainus..	7	17
Ladysmith..	2	17
Nanaimo..	7	171
New Westminster..	2	26
Ocean Falls..	47	2
Port Alice and Quatsino..	3	45
Port Alberni..	10	20
Prince Rupert..	19	184
Tatama..	1	
Union Bay..	2	
<i>Vancouver—</i>		
St. Paul's Hospital..	174	3,017
General Hospital..	19	480
<i>Victoria—</i>		
St. Joseph's Hospital..	58	1,165
Isolation..	4	41
Total..	356	6,185
Grand total: Number of seamen..		2,035
Days' treatment		26,341

The following is a tabular statement showing diseases and injuries for which sick mariners received treatment during the year:—

Disease	No. of Seamen treated
General Diseases..	413
Measles..	5
Diphtheria..	2
Scarletina..	1
Mumps..	6
Typhoid fever..	32
Para-typhoid..	1
Erysipelas..	3
Cholera morbus..	1
Tuberculosis..	17
Malaria..	3
Syphilis..	83
Gonorrhoea..	52
Scabies..	9
Toemia..	2
Alcoholism..	2
Morphinism..	1
Diabetes..	1
Rheumatism..	63
Beri beri..	1
Anaemia..	3
New growths—non-malignant..	4
General debility..	6
Cyst..	4
Neurasthenia..	11
Influenza..	38
Pneumonia..	2
Local Diseases..	1,080
Diseases of the Nervous System..	40
1. Of the nerves..	8
Neuritis..	8
2. Of the Spinal Cord and Membranes..	1
Degeneration of lateral column..	1
3. Of Brain and Membranes..	1
Inflammation..	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The following is a tabular statement showing diseases and injuries for which sick mariners received treatment during the year—*Continued*

Disease	No. of Seamen treated
4. Functional and other nervous diseases.. .. .	30
Paralysis.. .. .	2
Hemiplegia.. .. .	2
Epilepsy.. .. .	1
Congestion of brain.. .. .	2
Vertigo.. .. .	1
Neuralgia.. .. .	14
Hiccoughs.. .. .	1
Insomnia.. .. .	2
Hysteria.. .. .	1
Headaches.. .. .	2
Psychosis.. .. .	1
Mania.. .. .	1
Diseases of the Eye.. .. .	35
Conjunctivitis.. .. .	24
Chalazion.. .. .	2
Choroiditis.. .. .	2
Dacryocystitis.. .. .	1
Ulcer cornea.. .. .	3
Iritis.. .. .	2
Trachoma.. .. .	1
Diseases of the Ear.. .. .	23
Cerumen.. .. .	6
Otitis Media.. .. .	9
Deafness.. .. .	5
Mastoiditis.. .. .	3
Diseases of the Nose.. .. .	9
Rhinitis.. .. .	7
Abscess.. .. .	1
Epistaxis.. .. .	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System.. .. .	17
Valvular diseases.. .. .	11
Tachycardia.. .. .	1
Athroma.. .. .	1
Arterio-sclerosis.. .. .	1
Thrombosis.. .. .	1
Haematoma.. .. .	1
Oedema.. .. .	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System.. .. .	226
Bronchitis.. .. .	119
Tonsillitis.. .. .	39
Pneumonia.. .. .	25
Broncho-pneumonia.. .. .	1
Laryngitis.. .. .	5
Congestion of lung.. .. .	1
Haemorrhage of lung.. .. .	5
Pleurisy.. .. .	20
Asthma.. .. .	10
Abscess of lung.. .. .	1
Diseases of the Digestive System.. .. .	298
Dental caries.. .. .	58
Toothache.. .. .	14
Alveolar abscess.. .. .	4
Quinsy.. .. .	1
Pharyngitis.. .. .	3
Ulcer of stomach.. .. .	3
Gastritis.. .. .	34
Indigestion.. .. .	27
Pyorrhœa.. .. .	6
Cancer of stomach.. .. .	1
Haemorrhoids.. .. .	8
Fistula.. .. .	2
Appendicitis.. .. .	42
Colitis.. .. .	11
Jaundice.. .. .	7
Diarrhœa.. .. .	12

The following is a tabular statement showing diseases and injuries for which sick mariners received treatment during the year—*Concluded*

During the course of the year, the Service lost three of its efficient members, who were removed by death, namely, Dr. R. L. Botsford, Port Physician at Moncton; Dr. M. Gervais, at Three Rivers; and Dr. R. Withers, Annapolis Royal.

(4) VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

New Brunswick..	\$ 7,517 83
Nova Scotia..	10,573 86
Alberta..	11,979 62
Manitoba..	12,611 20
British Columbia..	14,628 19
Saskatchewan..	15,361 63
Quebec..	47,388 80
Ontario..	57,473 68

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

(a) Clinics for the free treatment of venereal disease.
(b) Hospital beds for patients requiring indoor treatment.

- (c) Free treatment in institutions, such as reformatories, jails, etc.
 - (d) Laboratories for all necessary examinations.
 - (e) Work of propaganda.
- The whole of the work in each province to be in the hands of an expert in the work.
- There are, at present, in operation in the Dominion fifty-two clinics, situated as follows:—

Nova Scotia..	5 clinics
New Brunswick..	8 "
Quebec..	8 "
Ontario	13 "
Manitoba..	4 "
Saskatchewan..	8 "
Alberta..	4 "
British Columbia..	2 "

Free hospital accommodation and free treatment in institutions have been provided. Laboratories working in conjunction with these clinics are in operation in all of the provinces. The campaign of education, which is so necessary a part of the work, is being carried on energetically. Each of the provinces, in conjunction with the Dominion Department of Health, is issuing literature destined for the education of the public. This department has distributed the following educational literature throughout the Dominion:—

PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH

Publication No. 1, "General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases"	11,325
" No. 2, "Venereal Diseases, Wassermann Test".	12,000
" No. 3, "Venereal Diseases, Microscopic Examination"	11,675
" No. 4, "Venereal Diseases, Diagnosis and Treatment".	12,550
Pamphlet No. 1, "Information for Men, Syphilis and Gonorrhoea"	53,340
" No. 2, "Information for Young Women About Sex Hygiene"	39,090
" No. 3, "Information for Parents, Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children"	48,190
" No. 4, "Instructions for Preventing the Transmission of Gonorrhoea"	16,100
" No. 5, "Instructions for Preventing the Transmission of Syphilis"	15,100
Stokes', "To-day's World Problem in Disease Prevention	8,695
"Prevention of Blindness in Babies"	41,890
"Abstracts of Current Venereal Disease Literature"	4,500
Posters	24,641
Pamphlet, "To the Sailor"	45,150
" "To the Captain and Ship's Surgeon"	5,650

PUBLISHED IN FRENCH

Publication No. 1, "Maladies Vénériennes, Circulaire Générale de Renseignements sur ces Maladies"	6,300
" No. 2, "Maladies Vénériennes, Réaction de Wassermann"	6,400
" No. 3, "Maladies Vénériennes, Examen Microscopique"	6,300
" No. 4, "Maladies Vénériennes, Diagnostic et Traitement"	6,300
Pamphlet No. 1, "Renseignements pour les Hommes, Syphilis et Blennorrhagie"	63,600
" No. 2, "Renseignements pour les Jeunes Filles sur l'Hygiène Sexuelle"	29,300
" No. 3, "Renseignements pour les Parents l'Enseignement de l'Hygiène Sexuelle aux Enfants".	42,700
" No. 4, "Instructions pour Prévenir la Transmission de la Gonorrhée ou Chaudepisse"	8,250
" No. 5, "Instructions pour Prévenir la Transmission de la Syphilis"	8,250
Stokes', "Le Problème Universel du Jour"	2,640
"Prévention de la Cécité chez les Nouveau-nés"	11,800
Pamphlet, "Au Matelot"	1,800
" "Au Capitaine et au Médecin du Vaisseau"	1,625

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Reports are being received monthly from each of the provinces, giving the number of cases treated in clinics and institutions, as well as the number of laboratory examinations. These reports show a constant increase in the number of admissions to clinics, which evidences the usefulness and necessity of the work.

The Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease Control visited the clinics and found them modern, fully equipped and properly conducted.

The provinces have complied essentially with the text of the agreement.

(5) HOUSING

Provided by Order in Council, P.C. 2997, dated December 3, 1918, the sum of \$25,000,000 was allotted for housing loans to the provinces.

The total amount expended during fiscal year 1920-21 was \$14,658,200.

A revote of \$12,000,000 was approved by Parliament for fiscal year 1921-22 and arranged that when the total amount expended exceeded \$26,658,200, namely \$14,658,200 amount spent to 1920-21 and \$12,000,000 voted in 1921-22, the advances should cease.

The amounts loaned to the provinces as of date March 31, 1922, were:—

Manitoba.. . . .	\$ 1,975,000
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,525,000
Ontario.. . . .	8,750,000
British Columbia.. . . .	1,701,500
Quebec.. . . .	2,056,620
Nova Scotia.. . . .	1,100,000
	<hr/>
	\$17,108,120

The total number of houses erected, 3,874.

(Exclusive of activities of New Brunswick for year 1921-22.)

Number of houses under construction and planned to be built, 179.

Number of municipalities operating, 175.

The unexpended amount available as of date March 31, 1922, was \$9,550,080.

A revote of \$9,550,080 was approved by Parliament for fiscal year 1922-1923.

Housing Acts have been enacted by all of the Provincial Governments with the exception of Alberta.

Provincial Housing Schemes have been prepared by the Provincial Governments, and approved by the Federal Government, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

Numerous inquiries have been received from time to time from industrial organizations, prominent merchants, civic officials, soldier organizations, and other individuals, of the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Alberta, asking information as to the procedure for participating under the provisions of the Federal Loan.

Three years have passed since the Federal Loan was granted and the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia, have taken their full quota, which is an index of operations by the provinces generally, although some criticism was offered that the granting of the loan interfered with ordinary process of building houses by private enterprise, but not by builders themselves.

The Provincial Government of Quebec requested that the Quebec Housing Scheme (Act of the province of Quebec to provide for the construction of workingmen's dwellings, 9 George V, Chapter 10) be amended, as the Minister of Municipal Affairs of the province of Quebec reported that certain requirements in the General Housing Scheme of the province were preventing municipalities from taking advan-

tage of the Federal Loan for Housing and, therefore, desired that certain modifications be made to the following sections in the Provincial Housing Scheme, i.e.:—

1. The prescribed area of lots.
2. Proportion of cost of land to dwelling.
3. Restriction as to fences.
4. Construction.
5. Size of rooms.
6. Height and type of buildings.
7. Conversion of dwellings into stores, etc.

Inasmuch as the proposed changes related to matters which came within the direct discretion of the Provincial Government and, further, that the four conditions under which loans have been granted to the Quebec Government had been complied with, the amendment was passed by Order in Council, P.C. 2670, under date August 1, 1921.

Questions were raised by this province concerning the admissability of building duplex houses occupied in part by the building owner, and the other part rented. One of the four conditions imposed by the Federal Government in the housing project is that loans may be granted only for building houses, and purchasing land, to Provincial Governments, municipalities, housing societies with limited dividends, and owners of lots, *for the purpose of erecting homes for their own occupancy.*

The reason this condition is imposed is that there is no practical way by which the Government could restrict the rent which the builders of such a structure, containing more than one dwelling, could obtain from the other dwelling which he did not occupy and, of course, it would be quite improper for the Government to lend money to one person to build two houses and rent one at a speculative profit. However, it is provided in the Provincial Housing Scheme that duplex houses could be built, but under such conditions that each and every tenement would be a separate dwelling within the meaning of the Act and, therefore, loans made to each owner of each tenement or separate dwelling. If a municipality, or housing company, as provided for in the Act, chose to build such duplex houses, the foregoing condition would not obtain.

In the province of British Columbia the applications from municipalities were greatly in excess of funds available, proving that the Better Housing Scheme in this province has been signally successful. But, unfortunately the housing situation in several municipalities still remains acute.

In the province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the Provincial Housing Scheme, owners of houses were assisted in their sanitary installations to houses already erected, thereby creating valuable assets both from a monetary and health point of view.

In the province of Ontario, there are now ninety-nine municipalities which have passed by-laws under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act, 1919, and appointed Housing Commissions. Of these nineteen are cities, fifty are towns, seventeen are villages, and thirteen are townships. Seventy-two municipalities have constructed houses.

During 1921 the cost of constructing houses decreased probably twenty per cent below the cost of construction in 1920. While there was a considerable shortage of houses, the demand was nothing like the same for new houses in 1921 as that which had been in the two previous years, owing no doubt to the fact that industries were not as active in 1921 as they had been in the two previous years.

The amount secured by the province of Ontario from the Dominion Government for housing purposes was \$8,750,000, and was to be loaned under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act, 1919, at five per cent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The total loans approved for houses erected in 1919, 1920, 1921, under the Ontario Housing Act, 1919, was \$7,768,018.40, and for land purchased by Housing Commissions, \$256,343.27. Of this \$4,195,721.95 was loaned to seventeen cities; \$2,583,343.27 was loaned to thirty-four towns; \$364,579 was loaned to thirteen villages; and \$880,748.26 was loaned to eight townships.

It has been the experience of the Provincial Government to have the monthly repayments, as a rule, remitted promptly on the 1st of each month.

It is interesting to note that 69 per cent of all the houses erected in 1919, 1920 and 1921, are either of brick veneer or of solid construction.

The total of houses erected during the period 1919 to 1922 was 2,771, and the loans made on same amount to \$9,867,336.06, out of which 557 were erected under the Municipal Housing Act, 1920. Thus the average cost per house was \$3,560.93.

Operations under the Ontario Housing Act, 1919, have now almost ceased, although a number of loans were approved before December 31, 1920, for houses which have not yet been erected. But it is expected that these houses will be erected this year. This would account for the difference in the amount actually borrowed from the Federal Government to that which has been advanced by the province to the various municipal authorities.

Seventy per cent of the houses erected under the Ontario Housing Act have been erected by persons owning lots, which lots were conveyed to the Housing Commission and a loan secured on same for the erection of a house for the full cost thereof. The plans for the houses being approved by the Housing Commission, and the borrower making his own contract for the erection of the house.

Another method adopted was that of a Housing Commission purchasing land and erecting houses thereon, the layout of the land being approved by the said Commission. But this method has not been so successful, inasmuch as some of the Housing Commissions have erected houses without having purchasers for them, with the result that in a small number of cases some houses are still undisposed of. In other cases Housing Commissions have allowed persons to take the houses without any cash payment, but with merely some security for the first three years' payments. In a number of these cases the Housing Commissions have found it somewhat difficult to satisfy the persons who have taken the houses, and the Commissions have been put to some expense in altering houses.

Whilst from a theoretical point of view the development plan is the ideal one in connection with housing, from a practical point of view the other method has obtained much better results.

The Housing Director of Nova Scotia in his annual report for the year 1921 states that in comparing conditions as they are to-day with those which existed some years ago, it can safely be said that the Housing Act has been a success. It has been a boon not only to the homeseeker, but to those communities where it has been brought into operation and fulfilled in a large measure the purposes for which it was intended.

The general principles and standards recommended by the Federal Government were adopted by the province after careful consideration, not as ideals difficult to attain, but as the minimum standards ensuring health and comfort.

In the opinion of the Housing Director of this province, the tendency of the public is to invest their savings in bonds and Government securities, and it is probable that no adequate solution of housing problems will be arrived at until a larger proportion of the liquid funds of the country become available for mortgage loans.

The procedure adopted in dealing with applicants for the loan in this province was as follows:—

1. Application passed upon by Housing Commission and forwarded by Secretary of commission for approval of director.

2. Application for loan accompanied by plans and specifications inspected by Government architect before receiving approval of director.

3. Building lot is decided by applicant for loan to Housing Commission and applicant may then proceed with the erection of house.

4. Estimates for progress payments to Contractor are made in accordance with following routine:—

First payment.—When foundations and piers are in and sewer and water connections made.

Second payment.—When building is framed, boarded and shingled, and exterior door and window frames placed in position.

Third payment.—When building has been plastered (two coats), chimneys and brick work completed and rough plumbing and wiring in.

Fourth payment.—When building has been completed according to plans and specifications and passed by Commission.

Fifth payment.—Thirty days after completion.

Recommendation for payment of progress estimates is made by the town or city building Inspector, and work is inspected by Government architect before the certificate of director is issued to the provincial auditor.

In dealing with the economic benefits of the Housing Scheme, it is stated in the report that by leaving aside for the moment the benefits which have been derived by the individuals who have secured homes on reasonable terms, what has been the material advantages to the communities which have adopted the Act? The city of Halifax may be taken as a fair example.

During the calendar year 1921 over 70 per cent of the building operations in the city were undertakings of the Housing Commission. Forty-nine contractors have participated in a fair share of profits. Employment has been furnished to approximately 300 carpenters, 440 sundry occupations including plumbers, lathers, plasterers, floor-layers, teamsters, etc. One hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars has been paid in wages by contractors, and over \$443,490 has been distributed among contractors and firms supplying building materials, plumbing and electrical fixtures.

The Housing Act has been a great offensive against all sordid ugliness, and in addition to all its other benefits has added to the beauty of Halifax and the province.

It is further stated that all of the houses are of frame construction, the external walls being shingled, with the exception of two houses in Halifax, one of which is brick veneered and the other covered with stucco; many of the roofs having fire-resisting shingles, while others have the ordinary wood shingles.

A large percentage of the houses have hardwood floors and brick or hardwood mantelpieces.

All houses have bathrooms fitted with enamelled bath, basin and w.c., the kitchens having the usual sink, and in many cases laundry tubs as well. Where sewage system was not available, the houses have been provided with cesspools.

Where the houses have not been heated by hot air or hot water systems, base burners have been used and practically all the houses are lighted by electricity.

The Federal Department by co-operation in exchange of plans and current action with the Ministries of Health of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Norway, mutual advantage has accrued to all concerned.

By request of the Canadian Red Cross Society various provinces have had housing lectures prepared by the Branch, as also manufacturing corporations have been advised from time to time on questions of community development for their personnel.

There are signs in Canada that the acuteness of the housing situation is passing, but the causes of this are mixed in their social significance inasmuch as office buildings and hotels, that were closed with the abolition of the bar, have been

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

converted into apartment houses and in many cases sanitary accommodation, lighting and ventilation are deficient; further there is an indication of overcrowding that must be considered very bad for health and morals.

As expressed by the leading public health authorities of the North American Continent, in the last analysis healthful homes are dependent upon the interaction of biologic, economic, social, educational and political forces, many of which are beyond the control of individuals. In a broad consideration of the problem, therefore, more attention must be given in the future to the numerous phases of heredity and eugenics, industrial organization and economic returns, sociological elements, educational opportunities, public health education, and political ideas as transmuted into legislative enactment and civic interest. It is insufficient to point out the existence of poor plumbing, leaking roofs, and unlighted rooms, the inroads of insects, the existence of alcoholism or drug addiction, the ignorance of individuals and their poverty, and the presence of the diseased and the defectives.

Vision must be directed to the deeper-lying causes responsible for these shortcomings. Much of the responsibility for low standards of homes must be transferred from the individual to the community which countenances, tolerates or condones them. The interdependence of human life and welfare demands the protection of the weak in the interest of the strong. The healthful home may be an expression of personality and individual resourcefulness, but its nature and limitations, its advantages and disadvantages, its harmony or maladjustment, its unhealthfulness or its healthfulness are indices of the public interest in the welfare of all manner of citizens, regardless of race, social or economic status.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF FEDERAL HOUSING LOAN IN THE PROVINCES
(Compiled from official reports) as of date March 31, 1922.

Dr. JOHN A. AMYOT, C.M.G., Deputy Minister.

B. EVAN PARRY, M.R.A.I.C., Supervising Architect.

Province	Amount payable on basis of 1911 census on \$25,000,000 basis	Additional amount payable on basis of \$31,250,000	Amount actually borrowed from Federal Government	Amount requested by municipalities	Amount allotted by Province	Amount advanced by Province	No. of houses built	No. of municipalities	No. of houses under construction	No. of houses to be built
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.				
Manitoba.....	1,580,534 79	395,133 69	1,975,000 00	1,175,634 00	.....	1,097,841 09	314	17	.....	33
New Brunswick ..	1,220,710 53	305,177 63	1,525,000 00	200,000 00	1,165,000 00	693,700 00	107	14	.....	.....
Ontario.....	8,753,291 93	2,188,322 98	8,750,000 00	10,694,000 00	8,727,492 48	7,924,442 48	2,214	72	20	.....
British Columbia..	1,361,521 59	340,380 40	1,701,500 00	.....	1,758,050 00	1,697,300 00	475	32	89	.....
Quebec.....	6,949,255 01	1,737,313 75	2,056,620 00	23,675,000 00	7,398,000 00	2,316,585 00	511	33	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1,707,931 14	426,982 79	1,100,000 00	1,118,460 00	981,720 00	864,142 00	253	7	.....	37
Saskatchewan ..	1,708,257 23	427,064 31	Neither Government nor any municipality of this province has taken any action. Vide Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs Report, 15 Dec., 1921.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.	325,141 45	81,286 11	No Housing Scheme submitted, therefore Act not operative.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1,299,714 03	324,928 51	No legislation enacted.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.	64,110 99	16,027 75	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon.....	29,528 31	7,382 08	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	25,000,000 00	6,250,000 00	17,108,120 00	36,863,094 00	20,030,262 48	14,504,010 57	3,874	175	109	70

NOTES :
A revote of \$9,550,080.00 was approved by Parliament for fiscal year 1922-23.
New Brunswick has not reported activities of fiscal year 1921-22, so figures given are those for year 1920-21.
Ontario has built 557 houses under the provisions of the Municipal Housing Act in addition to those herein given under the Ontario Housing Act.

THE ECONOMY OF HOUSING

An intermediate issue of the fortnightly record of the British National Housing and Town Planning Council, dated February 4, is devoted to correspondence which has passed between the secretary of the council and Sir Charles Ruthen, Director-General of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Health. The following points are stated as embodying the considered judgment of the leading members of the council:

1. The first 100,000 houses completed by the close of 1921 are infinitely better houses than those built for the working classes before the war. Instead of the pre-war urban houses, built twenty, thirty and forty per acre, during the past three years a limit of twelve to the acre has been set; each house is thus provided with a valuable garden at a minimum of expense. More economical methods of developing sites has enabled the cost of roadmaking to be reduced by grading them as arterial, secondary, and residential roads. On the whole, the new houses are extremely plain and simple in form; architects have shown wisdom in planning rooms broad and not deep to avoid dark corners. The sizes and heights of rooms have been a fruitful source of difference between the housing committees of local authorities and the Ministry of Health; the view generally held by local authorities is that economy in this respect has been carried too far. Without the approval of the Ministry local authorities have not been able to make a single contract; those concerned can testify to the meticulous care with which items amounting to a few shillings have been rigorously excluded.

2. The cost of the first 100,000 houses has been too great. Concerning this high cost the charge of profiteering in the general sense most certainly cannot stand as against the architect; and even in the other great sections of the building industry—both operative and employing—it is difficult to establish the charge of profiteering. In 1919 and 1920, and early in 1921, the costs of production were extremely high in all industries. Throughout the whole country there was a kind of vicious circle of determination to demand high prices, and if the charge of profiteering is to be regarded as valid, then it must be brought against all those engaged in every industry. It becomes so general a charge that it loses all definite point and critical value. The real doubt arises concerning the wisdom of the Government and local authorities in pressing forward with their housing schemes in a period of high building costs. On this point only one conclusion is possible, relating to the carrying into effect of certain promises concerning social betterment, given to those members of the community who poured out from poor homes to serve their fellow men, and who on returning from the war found themselves and their families faced with a deplorable famine in housing accommodation. The Government, therefore, rightly proceeded to redeem their pledges. Each week now witnesses the falling of prices towards a post-war normal level. It is already possible to secure tenders for parlour cottages at £500. Assuming that £1 to-day buys the same commodities as 10s. did before the war, the £500 cottage may be regarded as the equivalent of the £250 pre-war cottage. The period of high building cost has clearly come to an end. In the opinion of the Council the verdict of history will be that whilst it has been a costly business to build the first 100,000 houses it would have cost infinitely more in social discontent and national humiliation if housing pledges had been broken or evaded. The council also feel that when the public are fully cognizant of the real merits of the houses built, and to be built, by 1,200 local authorities under the Housing Act of 1919, we shall as a people begin to be justly proud of the honourable fulfilment of pledges redeemed throughout a period of unprecedented economic difficulty.

(6) OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS

In connection with the administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, during the year, the following number of the various licenses were issued:

Import licenses.....	186
Export licenses.....	34
Wholesale druggists' licenses.....	112
Retail druggists' license to manufacture.....	57

The total amount of fees collected from all licenses issued during the year amounted to \$3,850.

Through the close supervision of the licensing system and the following up of all sales of narcotics, from wholesale druggist to the retailer, physician, dentist and veterinary surgeon, the department has been able to reduce by a very substantial amount, the quantity of narcotics imported through the regular channels during the year, in comparison with the quantity imported from year to year since the licensing system was inaugurated in the year 1919, as will be noted from the following table:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Cocaine	12,333 ozs.	6,968 ozs.	3,310 ozs	2,952 czs.
Morphine	30,087 "	28,198 "	12,124 "	8,774 "
Crude opium	34,263 lbs.	13,626 lbs.	2,953 lbs.	1,700 lbs.

In the ordinary course of business, a number of Canadian manufacturers of pharmaceuticals export to their customers in other countries small quantities of narcotics from time to time. Most of these drugs exported are in manufactured form and are contained in a mixture with other ingredients, or in tablet or pill form. As a general rule, orders for narcotics are received with a general order for drugs of various descriptions. Before, however, a license can be granted to a Canadian manufacturer to export narcotics, he must furnish the department with a written permit from his customer, issued by the authorities of the Government of the importing country, permitting the importation of the drugs in question, and all such permits must state definitely that the drugs intended for import are required for medicinal or scientific purposes. The above arrangement, with regard to the export of narcotics, has been brought about through the Council of the League of Nations, which body is charged with dealing with the opium question.

The following table shows the amount of narcotics exported from Canada during the twelve months ended March 31, 1922:—

Drug	Destination	Quantity
Tincture of opium...	Lima, Peru	5 lbs., 3,840 grains.
	Newfoundland	6,469 grains.
Cocaine...	Newfoundland	92 grains.
	England.....	3,359 grains.
	Lima, Peru.....	96 grains.
	New Zealand.....	1,500 tubes anocaine with cocaine.
Morphine	Newfoundland	3,870 grains.
	South Africa.....	375 "
	England.....	151 "
	Lima, Peru.....	821 "
Diacetyl morphine (heroin).....	Newfoundland.....	66½ "
	England.....	815 "
Codeine	Newfoundland	5,125 "
	England.....	1,458 "
	Lima, Peru.....	500 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

In so far as the trade in narcotics is concerned through the legitimate channels, the Department has absolute control through the system now in force whereby all sales of narcotics are reported to the Department and carefully tabulated, so that an accurate record is available at all times of the amount of these drugs received by every druggist, dentist, veterinary surgeon or physician in Canada. It is, therefore, a comparatively easy matter to follow up the disposition of these drugs with a view to confining the use of the same to legitimate medicinal or scientific purposes.

The problem, however, of dealing with the illicit traffic, is a much more difficult matter, as the latter supply is, of course, smuggled into the country by every conceivable means and device. Most of these illicit shipments are smuggled in by the crews on the incoming steamships, the drugs being carefully concealed below decks, either among the cargo or in the coal bunkers, etc. Quite a large proportion of such shipments are brought into the country by freight or cargo vessels, and particularly tramp steamers calling at Canadian ports for wheat cargoes, etc.

Most of the cocaine, morphine and heroin being smuggled into the country, comes from Europe and particularly Germany, and the bulk of the opium reaching Canada through illicit channels originates in China or Japan, and reaches this country through the ports of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Considerable quantities of these drugs are also smuggled into the country by being concealed in such articles as electrical fixtures, statuettes, piping, etc. In other instances, drugs are concealed in bales of goods, or sometimes in barrels of olives or similar containers.

Contrary to general opinion, this drug traffic is not confined to the larger cities and towns, but is fairly general throughout the whole Dominion, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is not a Province or District in Canada that can be said to be free from this drug evil at the present time. Even in a settlement as far north as The Pas, Man., and in a large number of the small towns and villages along the National Transcontinental Line between Quebec and Cochrane.

This traffic is controlled almost altogether by large drug rings, who employ numerous agents to distribute the drug. Some of these agents simply act as a medium of distribution, between a dealer with a large stock and the small pedler, and work on a commission basis. The smaller pedler in turn does the drugs up in small powders or "decks", as they are generally known to the underworld, consisting of from one to three or four grains. These "decks" are sold anywhere from 50 cents to \$3.00 a piece, depending altogether on the scarcity of the article in the district concerned.

When it is realized that the legitimate value of these drugs in quantities, at the present time, is between \$4 and \$5 an ounce for morphine and cocaine, and about \$3 per pound for opium (which retails in the underworld at from \$50 to \$150 per pound) it will be seen that the profits of these illicit pedlers or traffickers, is enormous.

Some of these drug rings are international in character, having connections both in Europe and in America. Many of these smaller drug rings have extensive connections between such cities as Montreal, Toronto and the Pacific Coast or vice versa, also between large Canadian Cities and American centres such as New York, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, etc. These rings also have a secret code known only to the members of the underworld. They are thereby able to communicate with one another in the various parts of the country without the slightest possibility of any letters or telegrams, exchanged between them, being deciphered by the authorities.

Hundreds of young men and women, addicted to the use of these drugs, become slaves, so to speak, for these large traffickers, who engage them to carry these drugs between the different towns and cities, as these poor unfortunates, who act as the distributors, live more in fear of being shut off from their customary supply for personal use, than anything else, on account of the misery and suffering they would have to endure by the drug being cut off abruptly. This has been proven in many instances where persons of this character have been arrested and sent to jail, and eventually cured of the habit as they have expressed their joy on being free from the

craving for these drugs and more especially on being freed from the clutches of these unscrupulous individuals, who prey on the vices of humanity solely for the enormous profits derived from the illicit sale of these drugs.

Under the present law, the police are very much handicapped in so far as being able to take prompt and efficient action is concerned. In connection with this work, time is a most important factor.

Under the law, as at present in force, before a police officer can arrest an individual or search him, or search an automobile or other conveyance, or a building, warehouse or other premises, he must first go before a magistrate, or justice of the peace, and obtain a search warrant. It so happens, in many instances, that the police receive information that there are drugs being transported by cab or automobile, and if they are in a position to take immediate action, in many instances they would be successful in recovering large quantities of these drugs, which are being transported solely for illicit purposes, but in cases of this nature the police are powerless to act.

In many other cases where prompt action is necessary for the police to intercept or seize illicit stocks of these drugs, it so happens that it might be a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday, or a legal holiday when it is a very difficult matter to locate a magistrate or justice of the peace, the same thing would apply at night.

These drug traffickers know that the police are powerless to act without a warrant and that they are, therefore, fairly safe for a reasonable time, and it is one of their customs to keep changing the hiding place of these drugs from building to building or room to room, as the case may be, knowing that if the police obtain a warrant to search a certain building at a certain address, that such a warrant would not be valid to search another building at a different address.

Representations have been made to the department from time to time by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and also by most of the chiefs of police of the large cities throughout the Dominion, that the Act should be amended in order to empower the police to search for these drugs without the necessity of having to first secure a search warrant so that they might be in a position to take prompt and efficient action in all cases where they have reason to believe that stocks of these drugs are being concealed or transported for illicit purposes.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions handled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of the Department of Health during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922:—

Province	Doctors	Druggists	Veterinary Surgeons	Illicit Dealers (Other than Chinamen)	Chinamen
British Columbia	4			11	360
Alberta	3		1	28	59
Saskatchewan				15	73
Manitoba		6		9	
Ontario	2			12	52
Quebec (not including Montreal)	7			4	10
Montreal	3	5	3	82	123
New Brunswick	4			1	9
Nova Scotia				1	8
Prince Edward Island					
Total	23	11	4	163	634

or a total of 835 convictions.

In connection with the number of prosecutions handled by the federal police, it is of interest to note that of the 835 convictions secured, 634 were Chinamen, and of the 163 illicit dealers, other than Chinamen, approximately 50 per cent were foreign born.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Statistics covering the number of convictions for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, other than by the federal police, are not available for the fiscal year. The following table, however, shows the number of convictions for infractions against the Act for the judicial year ended September 30, 1921, including federal, provincial and municipal prosecutions. Of this number 660 were federal cases.

Breach of Opium and Drug Act.. . . .	1,006
Keeping opium den.. . . .	69
Frequenting opium den.. . . .	260
Smoking opium.. . . .	104
Illegal possession of.. . . .	350
Giving and dispensing drugs.. . . .	3
Selling opium.. . . .	72
Total.. . . .	1,864

It is the intention of the department to endeavour to arrange for closer co-operation between the provincial, municipal and federal authorities during the coming year with a view to dealing more effectively with this illicit drug traffic.

(7) PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINES

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, licenses were issued authorizing the sale throughout Canada of approximately 4,100 preparations to which registration numbers were assigned under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

Periodically samples of these medicines were procured on the open market and analyzed at the departmental laboratory, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were being manufactured in accordance with the terms of registration, and as a consequence a number of manufacturers were successfully prosecuted, the offences being chiefly for lack of medication in alcoholic preparations and for employing scheduled drugs in excess of the proportions permitted.

In addition, a large quantity of goods was seized and confiscated, over eight thousand cases of a certain alcoholic tonic valued approximately at \$40,000 being taken from one manufacturer. Another who procured registration for a headache powder as containing 2 grains of acetanilide per maximum dose, and raised the quantity of this drug to 7½ grains per maximum dose in the article as actually delivered to the consumer, was prosecuted and lost all of this extensively advertised preparation on sale in Canada.

Many shipments of medicines not in conformity with this law were intercepted by our inspectors and returned to the manufacturers, who were obliged to conform to requirements or withdraw their goods from sale.

The newspapers were perused for illicit advertising and advertisers made to revise advertisements which were held to contravene sections 7 (c) and (f), which sections provide in effect that no preparation subject to the provisions of this law may be represented as a cure and that no false or extravagant claims may be made for the article.

The fundamental principle of the Act in question is to require the manufacturer of proprietary medicines to place his preparation on the market so that the ordinary layman may understand what he is consuming. Therefore, section 2 (b) requires that the formula be printed on the labels and wrappers, or the article manufactured in accordance with a formula given in certain recognized pharmacopœias, or registered and licensed under this law. In the latter case the presence of potent drugs must be indicated on the label and wrapper and their quantity prescribed within limitations fixed by medical experts.

In the operation of this law, the department is pleased to note that it enjoys the co-operation and goodwill of nearly every druggist in Canada.

(8) DIVISION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

The obtaining and installing laboratory equipment and supplies occupied the latter months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, and has progressed so far as to allow of the commencement of research work.

During the coming year the activities of the division will be directed to the examination for potency of all curative sera and vaccines placed upon the Canadian market by all manufacturers of such products.

Standardization control of preparations of such drugs as ergot, digitalis, strophanthus, suprarenal glands and of pituitary body will be carried out in due course.

Bacteriological examinations of raw and canned foods, feces, milk, water, etc., will be carried out as occasion demands.

Pathological work will be largely confined to co-ordination of bacteriological requirements, although any type of work demanding special attention will be looked after.

As the organization of the laboratory proceeds, it is expected that certain lines of research will be prosecuted.

(9) DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

During the fiscal year under review, the Division of Child Welfare has co-operated with officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Department of Agriculture and other departments.

The Provisional Executive Committee of "The Canadian National Council of Child Welfare," a voluntary association, intended to co-ordinate voluntary efforts for child welfare work in each and all of the provinces, held its first meeting at Ottawa on April 15, 1921, when the permanent executive committee was organized. This permanent executive committee held its first meeting at Ottawa, May 30, 1921, and arranged subsequently for "The First Annual Conference of the Canadian National Council on Child Welfare," which took place in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, September 29 and 30, 1921.

PUBLICATIONS—GENERAL

At the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, held in May, 1920, a unanimous request was made for original Canadian publications of a national character on maternal and child welfare. Immediate attention was given to this request and fifteen such publications have now appeared in English and seven in French. The remaining eight publications are being translated and will be issued as soon as possible. Requests for them have come in large numbers from every province and from the territories, and we are greatly indebted to the members of the Dominion Council of Health, to provincial and municipal officials, to the press, to the medical and nursing professions, to the clergy, to voluntary associations and to the general public, for their co-operation and assistance in placing our publications in the hands of Canadian fathers and mothers and others interested in child welfare.

THE CANADIAN MOTHER'S BOOK

Requests for this publication have shown no signs of falling off during the past twelve months, and further editions have been necessary, making a total issue to date of 150,000.

The Superintendent of Indian Education has requested and received twelve hundred copies of "The Canadian Mother's Book" to be distributed to mothers on the Indian reserves.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

During the week of June 13, Film No. 98 of the Canadian Government Film News Service, which has been prepared to show some pages and pictures of "The Canadian Mother's Book," was released and appeared in the Regent Theatre, Ottawa, and other theatres throughout the Dominion.

LE LIVRE DES MÈRES CANADIENNES

The French translation of "The Canadian Mother's Book" was published on September 23. The demand for copies has been so great that the printing of a second edition was necessary.

LITTLE BLUE BOOKS—HOME SERIES

As several mothers, in writing letters to us, gave The Canadian Mother's Book the popular name, "The Little Blue Book," it was thought suitable to adopt that name for all our publications on child welfare.

As mentioned in last year's report, the revised MSS., of the above publications was submitted in March, 1921. On May 23, a third revision was submitted, after consultation with about twenty persons, including a number of Canadian mothers and fathers in their own homes, in different provinces, as well as officials of the National Gallery of Canada, the Natural Resources Department, the Printing Bureau, the Editorial Committee and others.

New material and new ideas received subsequently rendered a fourth revision necessary, which was submitted July 1 and a fifth and final revision was approved for printing, July 13. Proofs were received and revised in August and September and the first copies of the "Home Series" of "Little Blue Books" were received in time for the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health on October 19.

In January it was found that the first ten thousand of the above publications had been exhausted. A new and revised edition of ten thousand was ordered on January 11, and two thousand were received from the Government Printing Bureau on February 28, the remainder being received in March.

COLLECTION DU FOYER—LES PETITS LIVRES BLEUS

The French translation of the Home Series of Little Blue Books was put in hand at once and proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The first five numbers of the series were received in December and the sixth on March 3. Two thousand of the above have been received. The seventh is now in press.

The total number of child welfare publications issued to the public during the year under review amounted to 365,503.

CARDS FOR DISTRICT REGISTRARS

The "Card for the Baby's Mother," first issued last year, having been approved of by the Chief Provincial Medical Officers of Health and having been used in large numbers by mothers in requesting the "Canadian Mother's Book," both English and French editions, a revised copy of the same was approved on June 20, 1921, printed by the Government Printing Bureau and distributed. The card was again revised in December and another edition of 50,000 ordered.

Up to November 30, about 55,000 of these cards had been sent to the district registrars.

RHYMING POSTERS

Permission was obtained by cable from the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, London, England, to publish for distribution in Canada the National League's Series of "Rhyming Posters." These were prepared and printed on cards in our own department and issued on request to those in charge of "Fall Fairs," or "Baby Health Demonstrations," and to others.

PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS—COLLECTION OF "BOOK JACKETS"

The value of the above in our pamphlets has been shown by our experience with "The Canadian Mother's Book." It was found difficult to get the right pictures for the "Home Series of Little Blue Books," and, therefore, with the assistance of the Librarians in the Library of Parliament and the Ottawa Public Library, a collection of some hundreds of book jackets has been made, with a view to any future series of "Little Blue Books."

PUBLICITY

Publications and articles of this division have been reviewed and republished in newspapers and magazines in Canada, Great Britain, India and the United States.

DOMESTIC SANITATION

Requests have been made to the Division during the year for help in matters relating to domestic sanitation. These requests fall under two general heads:—

1. Water Supply.

2. The disposal of garbage and household waste, particularly of human excreta.

1. *Water Supply.*—The waste of time, strength and work involved in carrying into the house all water for domestic purposes, handling it several times and then carrying it out again as waste water is a serious matter. The mother in the home has too much to do and often too little help.

Efforts have been made to get information as to a suitable and economical system of water supply for the farm home and other Canadian homes, where there is no municipal supply available, and the result has served to show that this inquiry should proceed.

2. *Disposal of Garbage and Waste.*—Much information on this subject has been received from the provincial authorities and from members of the Dominion Council of Health.

HOME SERVICE

The possibility of doing something to help the mother in her daily work in her home has been kept in mind and inquiries have been made on every available opportunity.

GOITRE

The prevalence of goitre in certain districts of several of the provinces of Canada and other important facts regarding goitre, such as the greater incidence in girls than in boys, and the comparatively early age at which goitre is observed was made the subject of a memorandum in January, 1921. It was then decided that a letter should be prepared, addressed to the Chief Provincial Medical Officer of Health in each province, setting forth these facts and further stating that a discussion on goitre would take place at the next meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, and requesting that the Chief Provincial Officers of Health would make further inquiries in their respective provinces and come to the Council meeting prepared to discuss the whole matter. This letter was despatched February 6, 1922.

CHILD WELFARE IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF CANADA

Some information has been placed on file, as a result of inquiries into this subject.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

OUTPOST HOMES

The special difficulties of those who are beginning or maintaining homes on the "outposts" are great and their situation is one of national importance. There are such homes in all the provinces. Even in the oldest settled provinces we have information of homes from fifteen to twenty miles away from doctor or nurse. Conferences have been held during the year with provincial officials and others and some important information has been placed on file.

CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE

A number of conferences have taken place with provincial officials as to industrial schools, auxiliary classes and other efforts to help children who need special care. Many requests have been made for publications in the interests of these children and their parents.

THE LIBRARY

The departmental Library has been temporarily placed under the direction of the Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, and a Reference Reading Room has been prepared and is now in use.

The following is a statement of the volumes of periodicals, etc., at present available in the Library:—

Bound volumes of medical works.. . . .	1,545	
Bound volumes of periodicals.. . . .	275	
Bound reports.. . . .	680	
Miscellaneous.. . . .	303	
	<hr/>	2,803
Pamphlets not bound (approximate).. . . .	2,000	
Reports not bound.. . . .	700	
	<hr/>	2,700

(10) FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

The following statement shows number of samples collected by the food and drug inspectors of this department and examined at the laboratories during the twelve months ended March 31, 1922:—

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COLLECTED AND EXAMINED

Name of article	Ottawa	Halifax	Montreal	Winnipeg	Van-couver	Total samples
Alcohol	2	3				5
Almond paste					1	1
Anise	1					1
Animal products..	6					6
Apple cider..	1					1
Asthma remedy..	1					1
Bacon	1		3			4
Baking powder	9		3			12
Basic slag	9					9
Bay rum	3					3
Beans	36	5		40	401	482
Beer	2			2		4
Biscuits	1					1
Bologna sausage	1	1				2
Borax compound..	1			3		4
Brandy	1					1
Bread improver	1					1
Butter	273		41	21	3	338
Camphorated oil	6	24		15	1	46
Calc. acid phosp.		1		2		3
Candy material					5	5

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COLLECTED AND EXAMINED—Continued

Name of article	Ottawa	Halifax	Montreal	Winnipeg	Van- couver	Total Samples
Canned corn.	6				1	7
Canned cherries					1	1
Canned fruits	5					5
Canned goods	11		1			12
Canned peas..			1		2	3
Canned strawberries..					2	2
Cans	2					2
Capsicum	1					1
Cascara	1					1
Caviar			3			3
Cayenne..	3					3
Cereals..	6					6
Cheese	25		3			28
Chocolate	7	1			3	11
Codine syrup			1			1
Coffee..	25				1	26
Coffee substitute			1			1
Cod liver oil	5					5
Concentrated maple extract.....			1			1
Cream	6		5		4	15
Cream of tartar	3			4	1	8
Currants				1		1
Custard powder	1					1
Cyder..	1				1	2
Diabetic flour	4				1	5
Disinfectant	3					3
Drugs	429	7	2		75	513
Drugs, crude		4				4
Dubbin	5					5
Dyes..	2					2
Egg albumen	33				8	41
Eggs	4			1	31	36
Evaporated apples..	1				19	20
Extract of ginger			2			2
Extract of lemon	5		2	1	3	11
Extract of whip pwd..	1					1
Feeding stuffs.....	52	16	15	38	54	175
Fertilizers..	33	16	9		20	78
Figs..	4				8	12
Fish	2				3	5
Flavouring extract..	4	9		10		23
Flax seed..	1					1
Floor wax	1					1
Flour..	2					2
Fruits, evaporated and dried..				39		39
Gasoline	1					1
Gelatine..	31					31
Gin					1	1
Ginger, tincture				12		12
Gluten flour	2					2
Glycerine			13			13
Ground cloves..	1			1		2
Ham and bacon	6		6			12
Hamburg steak	5					5
Headache powders	8					8
Helps feeds..	1					1
Herveys prep. med	10					10
Herring	4					4
Honey	24		1	11	2	38
Hydrogen of peroxide..	1					1
Ice cream					1	1
Iceing sugar	4					4
Infallible oil	1					1
Infant food	1					1
Jam.....	30	1	1	6	8	46
Jamaica ginger		1				1
Jelly..	3					3
John Collins	1					1
Ketchup	33		9			42
Kivachwhip base..	1					1
Lacquer..	1					1
Lactose.....	1					1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COLLECTED AND EXAMINED—Continued

Name of article	Ottawa	Halifax	Montreal	Winnipeg	Van- couver	Total samples
Lard	1			9		10
Laying mash	1					1
Lemon squash..	2					2
Lime juice..		1				1
Liquor	1			90	5	96
Lobster	4		1	20		25
Lye	4					4
Magnesia of milk.	4					4
Malt extract..	2					2
Malto cream	1					1
Malt products.....	4	13			4	21
Malt vinegar	4					4
Mana..			2			2
Maple butter	2			10		12
Maple products		13			4	17
Maple sugar ..	17		3	2		22
Maple syrup ..	49		12	18		79
Marmalade...	2					2
Mate	1	1				2
Meat	4					4
Medicines	13	3			1	17
Milk.....	21	5	9	1	7	43
Milk sugar	1					1
Mineral water	6					6
Molasses ..	20		9			29
Molasses feeding..			1			1
Monotype metal.....	3					3
Mustard..	1			1		2
Nokit	1					1
Narcotic drugs other than opium.....	14		1	54	30	99
Nutmeg..	6					6
Oleomargarine..	10		5			15
Olive oil	3	1	1	11		16
Oranges, fresh ..					39	39
Ovaltine	1					1
Paint...	11					11
Paint oil	3					3
Panomalt	3					3
Paprinka ..	1					1
Pain killer..			1		1	2
Papine					1	1
Pepper, black	16		3			19
Pepper, white	20		7			27
Pepper, ground ..				26		26
Pepper, shells	2					2
Pharamalt	1					1
Pharmalt dextrose maltose ..	1					1
Pie filler.	1					1
Poison	1					1
Polish cream ..	1					1
Ponzo	1		1			2
Pork and beans..	4					4
Prairie wash	1					1
Preservatives	1					1
Raisins..				3		3
Rice mash.....					2	2
Rice and yeast mixt ...					1	1
Root beer.....	1					1
Rum.....	1					1
Salad oil ..	1					1
Salmon..	4			2		6
Salt petre.	1					1
Sausages	123		19	27	15	184
Sausage color..	4					4
Seidlitz powder...	1					1
Shoe blacking...	3					3
Shorts.....	1					1
Silk ..	3					3
Smoked fish				2		2
Smoke essence...	1					1
Soap	26					26
Sodium carbonate.....					1	1

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COLLECTED AND EXAMINED—*Continued*

Name of article	Ottawa	Halifax	Montreal	Winnipeg	Van- couver	Total samples
Spirits of nitre.	4			11		15
Strychnine sulphate				1		1
Sugar.	9				44	53
Syrup	25					25
Syrup of hypophos	8					8
Tatrazine	2					2
Tea	1					1
Tincture of gentian.....			1			1
Tincture of iodine..	1				13	14
Tincture methyl orange..	1					1
Tincture of opium	1					1
Tincture of orange	1					1
Tirch flour.	1					1
Tissue..	2					2
Tobacco..	1					1
Tonique wines.	71		5		1	77
Vanilla extract	2				10	12
Vegetable soup	4					4
Vinegar.	3	20		64	22	109
Walnuts...					29	29
Water ..	13	4				17
Weiners..	2					2
Wheat..	1					1
Wheat bran					3	3
Wheat shorts					5	5
White middlings...	1				1	2
White powder .	1					1
Wines .	16			13	2	31
	1,831	150	204	572	902	3,659

During the war, large quantities of beans known as Burma or Rangoon beans were being imported. This variety of bean often contains hydrocyanic (prussic) acid in dangerous amounts. All importations of such beans were examined and, if any of the samples showed more than 20 milligrams of hydrocyanic acid per 100 grams of beans, they were refused entry into the country. As a result of this examination and rejection when necessary, this variety of bean is not now being imported. The most of these samples were examined at Vancouver, as this is the main port of entry from the Orient.

The large number of butter samples reported are nearly all submitted by the Department of Agriculture dairy inspectors and fee of analysis paid for same.

During the winter season, fresh Chinese eggs were being imported and complaint was made that their quality was inferior.

The matter was referred to the Egg Branch of the Department of Agriculture but as their law and regulations did not cover the importation of foreign eggs, they were examined under section 7 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act and they were found to violate section 3 (1) (d), which reads as follows:—

“Food shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act if it consists wholly or in part of any diseased or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not”.

A large shipment of these eggs was refused entry at Vancouver as being unfit for food under the above quoted section. A large percentage was bad and the shipment was subsequently exported to the United States.

During the month of January, the citrus crops in California were frosted and the United States federal food officials examined shipments of oranges in interstate trade, and found that the frost had so damaged many of these as to make them unfit for use as, when oranges are frosted and show more than a 20 per cent shrinkage in 15 per cent of the samples examined, they are deemed to be unsound and unfit for

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

ordinary use. Following advices received from the United States federal authorities, incoming shipments were examined by the officials of this department and, where found to be damaged by frost, entry into Canada was forbidden. In one case where a consignment of oranges entered Canada and was found to be so damaged, destruction was ordered and carried out.

Following upon complaints regarding the composition of coffee, molasses and soft drinks, special collections of these articles were made and examined as follows:—

Name of article	In what district collected					Total
	Ottawa	Halifax	Montreal	Winnipeg	Van-couver	
Coffee..	72	26	5	29		132
Molasses	285	41		43	47	416
Soft drinks	1,182					1,182

A collection of coffee was made in the province of Quebec, following a complaint that much of the so-called coffee offered for sale was a mixture containing chicory, roasted grain; the result of analysis sustained the complaint. Legal action was taken in all cases found to violate the law and penalties imposed. Many of the smaller storekeepers in country places desire to sell a so-called cheap coffee and they are furnished with a compound article which, as a rule, the furnisher sells correctly marked but the retailer, either through carelessness or ignorance, sells as coffee and thereby gets into trouble.

The remarks above regarding coffee apply to the collection of molasses. The adulteration complained of in molasses was the addition of glucose, which is deemed to be the substitution of a cheaper or inferior article, in some cases to the extent of 50 per cent and sold as molasses instead of as molasses compound.

Our regulations require that all added colour in soft drinks (except caramel), be declared on the label; also if saccharine replaces sugar as a sweetener, this has to be declared. Our examination showed that many soft drinks were on the market which contained both added colour and saccharine without declaration, and all manufacturers whose goods did not comply with the law were warned that if on further examination, they are found violating the Act, action will be taken to enforce the law by applying penalties.

The total number of prosecutions entered for violation of the Food and Drugs Act during the year 1921-22 is 225. Of this number 203 have been completed, leaving 22 in progress:—

Baking powder..	2	Obstructing officer..	1
Butter..	1	Pepper..	10
Camphorated oil..	4	Personating..	1
Cloves..	2	Sausages..	49
Coffee..	23	Spirits of camphor..	15
Cream..	3	Sugar..	1
Glycerin..	1	Sweet spirit of nitre..	1
Icing sugar..	1	Tincture benzoin compound..	2
Ketchup..	8	Tincture of iodine..	23
Maple sugar..	4	Vinegar..	2
Maple syrup..	6	Whiskey..	1
Molasses..	64		
	119		106
	Total: 225		

RÉSUMÉ

Incomplete..	22
Appealed..	4
Convictions..	68
Convictions of furnisher..	15
Voluntary payments..	96
Dismissed by court..	1
Withdrawn..	19
	225

(11) FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921-22

Service	Gross Expenditure	Refunds to Appropriations	Net Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The administration of the acts respecting food and drugs, honey and maple products, and opium and narcotic drugs.....	82,413 45	2,414 60	79,998 85
Proprietary or patent medicines.....	4,379 10		4,379 10
Marine hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors.....	95,504 24	4,328 06	91,176 18
Quarantine; salaries and contingencies of organized districts; public health in other districts; Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazarettoes; Public Works Health Act.....	263,116 97	1,762 09	261,354 88
Immigration medical inspection.....	50,036 35	38 64	49,997 71
Research; maintenance, replacements, supplies and assistance for a research laboratory.....	4,373 09		4,373 09
Venereal diseases..	195,313 37		195,313 37
Medical Research Committee..	1,387 45		1,387 45
Civil government	135,531 10		135,531 10
“ “ contingencies.....	70,306 17	2,769 20	67,536 97
Provisional bonus allowance.....	33,904 81	443 44	33,461 37
Miscellaneous gratuities...	494 97		494 97
Reclassification arrears..	13,915 39		13,915 39
Superannuation No. 4..	665 33		665 33
Canadian National Council of Child Welfare.	1,000 00		1,000 00
	952,341 79	11,756 03	940,585 76

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

Service	Total Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
“A”—Food and drugs	9,807 65		9,807 65
“B”—Opium and narcotic drugs.....	30,787 77	954 95	29,832 82
“C”—Fertilizers	276 00		276 00
“D”—Patent medicines.....	7,197 45	72 00	7,125 45
“E”—Sick mariners' dues.....	132,307 03	579 88	131,727 15
“F”—Casual revenue..	2,134 38		2,134 38
Total.....	182,510 28	1,606 83	180,903 45

“A”—FOOD AND DRUGS REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

	Analysis	Fines and forfeitures	Costs	Total
Nova Scotia..	67 00			67 00
New Brunswick.....	44 00	75 00	30 00	149 00
Quebec.....	125 00	2,970 00	1,425 00	4,520 00
Ontario ..	2,629 15	900 00	305 00	3,834 15
Manitoba..	161 00	200 00	80 00	441 00
Saskatchewan.....	25 15	25 00	10 00	60 15
Alberta..	18 00			18 00
British Columbia..	149 35	250 00	310 00	709 35
Foreign.....	9 00			9 00
Total..	3,227 65	4,420 00	2,160 00	9,807 65

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

"B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

	Business Licenses	Import Licenses	Export Licenses	Fines and Forfeitures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	120 00			9 83	129 83
New Brunswick	140 00			1,500 00	1,640 00
Prince Edward Island	5 00				5 00
Quebec	1,075 00	500 00	25 00	9,174 04	10,774 04
Ontario	1,070 00	215 00	25 00	1,478 50	2,788 50
Manitoba	265 00			700 00	965 00
Saskatchewan	70 00			3,971 80	4,041 80
Alberta	175 00			3,330 00	3,505 00
British Columbia	110 00			6,773 60	6,883 60
Foreign	55 00				55 00
	3,085 00	715 00	50 00	26,937 77	30,787 77
Less refunds	5 00			949 95	954 95
Total	3,080 00	715 00	50 00	25,987 82	29,832 82

"C"—FERTILIZERS REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

	Licenses	Brands	Total
Nova Scotia		2 00	2 00
New Brunswick	48 00	2 00	50 00
Quebec	56 00	12 00	68 00
Ontario	88 00	8 00	96 00
British Columbia	8 00	2 00	10 00
Foreign	40 00	10 00	50 00
Total	240 00	36 00	276 00

"D"—PATENT MEDICINES REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

	Fines	Registration Fees	License Fees	Total
Nova Scotia		80 00	61 00	141 00
New Brunswick		20 00	127 00	147 00
Prince Edward Island		2 00	1 00	3 00
Quebec	205 00	804 00	1,557 00	2,566 00
Ontario	67 45	672 00	1,857 00	2,596 45
Manitoba		32 00	101 00	133 00
Saskatchewan		24 00	31 00	55 00
Alberta		32 00	38 00	70 00
British Columbia		86 00	142 00	228 00
Foreign		350 00	908 00	1,258 00
	272 45	2,102 00	4,823 00	7,197 45
Less refunds		32 00	40 00	72 00
Total	272 45	2,070 00	4,783 00	7,125 45

"E"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

	Total Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
Nova Scotia	31,744 57	188 42	31,556 15
New Brunswick	15,740 56	4 00	15,736 56
Prince Edward Island	525 00	0 54	524 46
Quebec	42,630 07	280 35	42,349 21
British Columbia	41,666 83	106 06	41,560 77
Total	132,307 03	579 88	131,727 15

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

"F"—CASUAL REVENUE FOR 1921-1922

Collections for treatment of sick mariners in 1920-21
and 1919-20—

Department of Naval Service.. . . .	\$ 19 00	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.. . . .	17 00	
Department of Public Works.. . . .	160 43	
		\$ 196 43
Adjustments of bonus due to classification.. . . .		789 83
Miscellaneous refunds to previous years appropriations.. . . .		101 89
Fumigation certificates.. . . .		15 00
Sale of boat.. . . .		1,000 00
Sundry sales.. . . .		7 83
Exchange premiums.. . . .		23 40
Total.. . . .		\$2,134 38

STATEMENT Showing the Net Amount of Sick Mariners' Dues Collected at each
Port and Outport

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.	Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.
Amherst.. . . .	\$	Halifax.. . . .	22,793 38
River Hebert.. . . .	9 10	Sheet Harbour.. . . .	17 86
Pugwash.. . . .	9 64	Spry Bay.. . . .	4 00
Joggins Mines.. . . .	35 88	Ingramport.. . . .	27 98
	54 62	East Jeddore.. . . .	2 00
		Moser's River.. . . .	0 26
Annapolis Royal.. . . .	11 04		22,845 48
Clementsport.. . . .	5 94		
Port Wade.. . . .	2 98	Kentville.. . . .	2 20
Bridgetown.. . . .	5 96	Kingsport.. . . .	121 38
	25 92	Wolfville.. . . .	2 88
			126 46
Arichat.. . . .	11 64		
St. Peters.. . . .	2 00	Liverpool.. . . .	144 28
Petit de Grat.. . . .	12 00	Port Medway.. . . .	4 00
River Bourgeois.. . . .	8 00	Port Mouton.. . . .	4 00
Descousse.. . . .	4 36		152 28
	38 00		
Baddeck.. . . .	6 94	Lockport.. . . .	49 30
Munroe's Point.. . . .	243 64		
New Campbellton.. . . .	13 42	Lunenburg.. . . .	593 24
	264 00	LaHave.. . . .	307 14
		Mahone Bay.. . . .	12 56
Barrington Passage.. . . .	8 00	Riverport.. . . .	24 62
Woods Harbour.. . . .	10 00		937 56
Clark's Harbour.. . . .	10 06		
	28 06	North Sydney.. . . .	1,233 22
Bridgewater.. . . .	16 83		
		Parrsboro.. . . .	165 26
Canso.. . . .	29 83	Apple River.. . . .	84 48
Liscomb.. . . .	2 00	Port Greville.. . . .	30 02
Larry's River.. . . .	4 00	Spencer's Island.. . . .	19 86
Queensport.. . . .	3 14	Advocate Harbour.. . . .	5 20
Port Mulgrave.. . . .	2 96	Five Islands.. . . .	5 82
	41 93		310 64
Digby.. . . .	150 36	Pictou.. . . .	75 51
Bear River.. . . .	12 08		
Westport.. . . .	18 20	Port Hawkesbury.. . . .	91 86
Freeport.. . . .	19 82	Port Hastings.. . . .	14 34
Tiverton.. . . .	2 00		106 20
	202 46		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

STATEMENT Showing the Net Amount of Sick Mariners' Dues Collected at each Port and Outport.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.	Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.
Port Hood..		Weymouth..	15 70
Cheticamp..	20 54	Church Point..	3 08
Margaree..	6 00	Meteghan..	12 88
Grand Etang..	6 00	Belliveau's Cove..	49 36
	32 54	Salmon River..	4 00
			85 02
Shelburne..	30 92	Windsor..	533 98
North East Harbour..	0 68	Walton..	428 47
Sandy Point..	45 28	Hantsport..	572 72
	76 88	Noel..	8 60
			1,543 77
Sydney....	2,472 13	Yarmouth..	437 46
Louisburg..	362 64	Pubnico..	18 26
	2,834 77	Wedgeport..	4 94
		Abbott's Harbour..	6 00
Truro..		Port Maitland..	2 00
Little Bass River....	6 04		468 66
	6 04		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst..	133 46	Newcastle....	126 70
Caraquet..	2 00	Sackville..	
Shippegan..	2 00	Port Elgin..	3 35
	137 46		3 35
Campbellton..	278 89	St. Andrews..	34 56
Dalhousie..	63 14	Grand Harbour..	14 00
Jacquet River..	3 54	North Head..	35 92
	345 57	Lord's Cove..	32 00
Chatham..	334 80	Wilson's Beach..	2 00
Richibucto..	4 72		118 48
Buctouche..	18 32	St. John..	14,103 88
	357 84	St. George..	40 02
Fredericton..	11 62	St. Martins..	135 38
Moncton..	7 64	Beaver Harbour..	14 00
Hillsboro..	223 02	Chance Harbour..	6 00
Alma..	35 40		14,299 28
Albert..	2 00	St. Stephen..	68 20
	268 06		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown..	309 37	Summerside..	64 44
Souris..	52 12	Miminegash	10 00
Crapaud..	5 04	Alberton..	13 30
Murray Harbour..	9 04	Tignish..	1 07
Georgetown..	22 76		88 81
Montague..	33 32		
New London..	4 00		
	435 65		

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

STATEMENT Showing the Net Amount of Sick Mariners' Dues Collected at each Port and Outport.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.	Port and Outports.	Net Revenue.
Gaspé..	64 04	Rimouski..	23 10
Ste Anne des Monts..	78 60	Matane..	74 42
	142 64		97 52
Montreal..	34,531 92	Sorel..	5 80
Paspébiac..	184 92	St. Johns..	931 67
Carleton..	2 00	Three Rivers..	322 46
Port Daniel..	7 68		
	194 60		
Perce..	0 54		
Quebec..	4,986 80		
Seven Islands..	169 30		
Magdalene Islands..	50 98		
Levis..	67 58		
Montmagny..	20 04		
Bonne Esperance	59 52		
Chicoutimi..	136 84		
Port Alfred..	631 00		
	6,122 06		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo..	1,220 96	Vancouver..	22,870 35
Chemainus..	153 70	Alert Bay..	16 72
Union Bay..	707 80	Powell River..	146 92
Ladysmith..	510 54	Britannia Beach..	33 84
Port Alberni..	294 70		23,067 83
	2,887 70		
New Westminster..	318 46	Victoria..	14,173 57
White Rock..	21 54	Tofino..	7 54
Steveston..	2 00	Sidney..	108 34
	342 00	Bamfield..	6 00
		Quatsino..	153 04
Prince Rupert..	471 37	Port Renfrew..	13 62
Anyox..	46 16		14,462 11
Ocean Falls..	283 60		
	801 13		

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. AMYOT,

Deputy Minister of Health.

